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Job, visit us

Stretching that IRA cease-fire

Irish moderates ask Britain for delay

By Jonathan Harsh
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

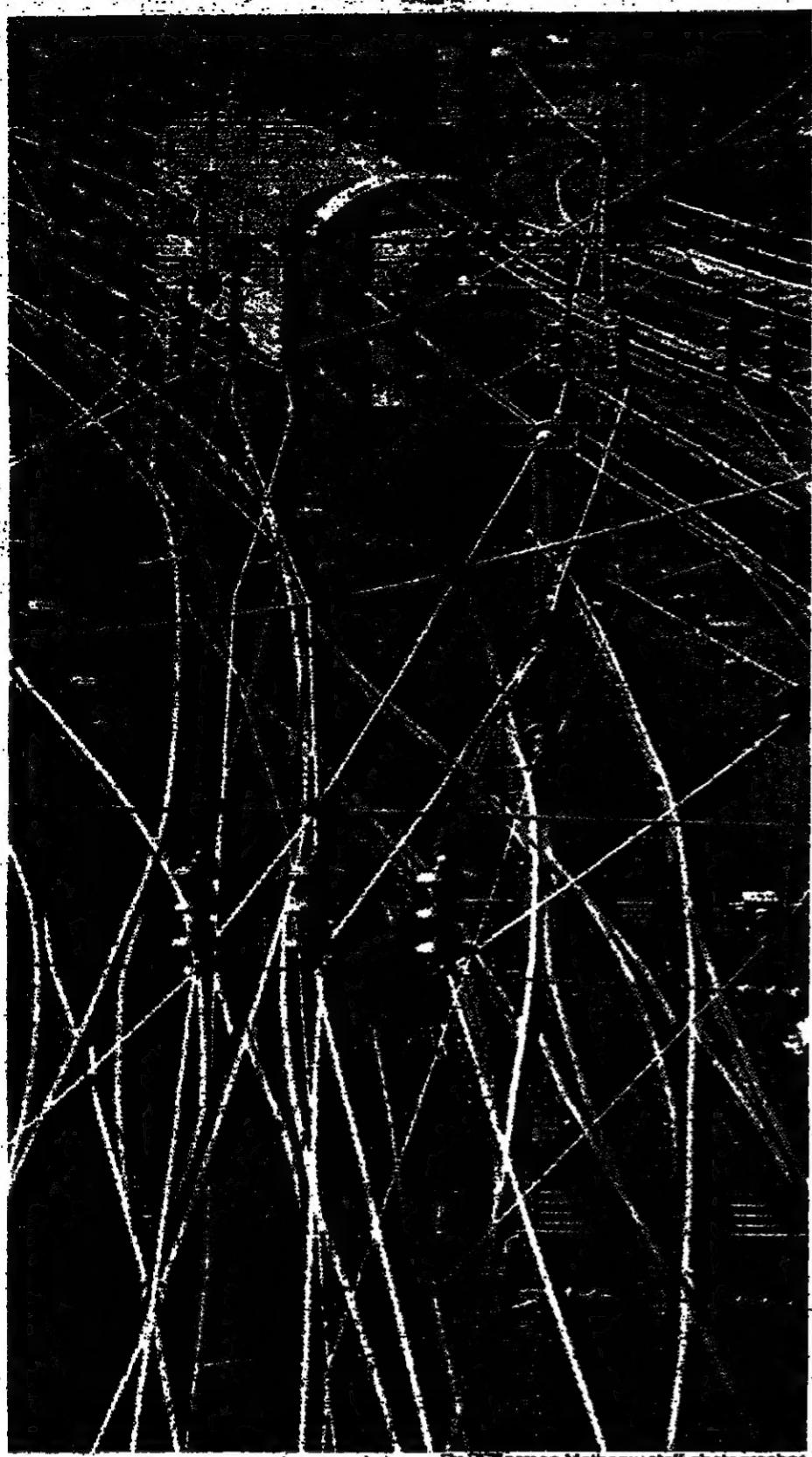
In spite of the warlike noises from the outlawed "provisional" Irish Republican Army (IRA), and in spite of its announcement that it would not extend its Christmas cease-fire beyond last Thursday, the cease-fire is still being more or less observed.

The British in turn are responding with utmost caution to the announcement of the end of the cease-fire. And what is more, it was confirmed over the weekend by British Government officials in Northern Ireland that there had been contacts at civil servants level in Belfast with representatives of the IRA's political front, Sinn Fein.

The contacts were reportedly the result of intervention by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, said to be dismayed by the ending of the 25-day cease-fire on Thursday. Inevitably hope now has been raised that a longer cease-fire might result after all.

As seen here, the IRA has cleverly managed the news of whether the cease-fire might be prolonged. Behind the scenes, the organization had led the British and others to believe that prolongation was possible. But then came Thursday's tough announcement that the cease-fire was ended. This apparently set the British Government to considering further concessions — probably in the form of releasing more IRA suspects from prison.

*Please turn to Page 6



By Norman Mailer, staff photographer

U.S. railroads — to take a new track?

Newest rail proposal: Let U.S. buy tracks

By Colin Stewart
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A new proposal to rescue bankrupt railroads in the United States Northeast and Midwest is about to be presented to Congress: partial nationalization.

It would involve the federal government taking over direct ownership of the tracks, while locomotives and freight cars would be operated by a new semi-public, federally supported Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail).

Congressional and rail planners say that the proposal is to come from the U.S. Railway Association (USRA), charged by Congress with producing by Feb. 26 a plan to reorganize bankrupt railroads into Conrail. The USRA has maintained public silence on its plans and studies, although sources say it has begun a "crash" study of partial nationalization.

The new Conrail system would exist

side by side with Amtrak, which handles passenger rail traffic. Conrail primarily would handle freight.

Congress already has rejected full nationalization of U.S. railroads. But, faced with the prospect of paying huge sums of public money to strengthen lines reaching as far west as St. Louis, aides say many senators and congressmen will want something in return.

The "something" would be full control over who uses the tracks, and over their repair. Congress also would control the amount of federal support for Conrail. Senators and congressmen also would be in the position of arguing that they had avoided the extreme of full nationalization.

Under the partial nationalization plan, a government agency would only buy and repair the track of bankrupt lines, but lease each route to one or more operating railroads, either to currently existing lines or to Conrail.

*Please turn to Page 6

Inside today...



Chris Evert: Female Athlete of the Year

Ads against liquor ads considered in California

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
Should public funds be used to counter U.S. liquor-industry advertising now aimed at select groups such as young adults and blacks?

A number of alcoholism-prevention experts answer "yes." Here in California, the state Legislature will soon decide if it should pioneer in this direction.

A bill to make \$1 million in state funds available for a program of film, television, and newspaper counter-advertising will be introduced later this month by state Sen. Arlen Greco (D) of San Mateo-Santa Clara.

The program would be designed by the state's Office of Alcohol Program Management. Director Loren Archer favors a five-year, \$200,000-a-year effort to balance what he calls a sophisticated, carefully targeted liquor-industry advertising campaign aimed at the two prime markets of young adults and blacks.

Mr. Archer also wants the state campaign aimed at Indians and Mexican-Americans, two ethnic groups he

says show especially high alcoholism rates.

The campaign would seek to educate on the dangers of excessive drinking, rather than to advertise against all alcohol consumption. According to the National Council on Alcoholism, cautionary information of this kind is already being circulated by industry groups such as the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS) in Washington, D.C., and the Wine Institute in San Francisco.

In Pennsylvania the recent measure requires all state liquor stores to provide pamphlets teaching "when to say when" by graphically demonstrating the results of drinking different amounts of each kind of alcoholic beverage.

Need for new program

But the California proposal goes further. Growing out of last month's Alcoholism Prevention Conference sponsored by the social research group at the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, it is based on the assumption that preventive advertising must be as scientifically designed and specially targeted as industry promotion.

*Please turn to Page 2

Education issues today: leaders speak out

5

Here come the new TV series

13

Limits on squabbles between Soviets, U.S.

2

News-briefly 4 Education 5-13
Arts 13 Sports 14
Editorials 16 Home Forum 15

Registered as a newspaper
with the G.P.O. London

Ford stumps for plan; critics see inflationary side effects

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington As President Ford takes to the stump to build support for his economic-energy package, critics zero in on several features raising controversy and doubt:

• Will the huge upcoming federal budget deficits — Mr. Ford estimates

nearly \$80 billion this year and next — spur a new round of inflation?

• Will government borrowing to finance the deficits take such a vast chunk out of U.S. capital markets that interest rates will be driven up and private industry be starved for funds?

• Would the President's plan to slash \$30 billion in new taxes on petroleum have two negative effects — boost inflation by raising costs of oil and related products, and deflate

the economy by leaving companies less to spend in other areas?

On the latter point, Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb says retail gasoline prices may rise "some more" than 10 cents a gallon, while the price of home heating oil may go up a little less than 10 cents, if Mr. Ford's program is enacted.

Executive action

Mr. Zarb, appearing Sunday on CBS-TV's "Face of the Nation," foresees "a total impact of about 4.5 cents a gallon" on petroleum prices resulting from the first phase of the President's program — a tariff on imported oil rising to \$3 a barrel by April 1.

This tariff Mr. Ford will impose by executive authority, whether or not Congress approves the second part of his request — an equivalent tax on domestic oil and natural gas.

"For the first time," said Mr. Zarb, "after 15 years of neglect, we have a President ready to change the course of direction of a nation that was heading toward deeper dependence on foreign oil. Now, Mr. Zarb said, the U.S. imports 40 percent of its oil. By 1980 this percentage will exceed 50 percent, 'if we do nothing' to cut back consumption.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, on "Meet the Press" (NBC-TV) Sunday, stressed the need "to put additional pressure on the [world] price of oil to come down," by cutting consumption in the U.S. He foresaw — "at the most" — a 2 percent rise in the consumer price index through the President's energy program.

He and Mr. Ford, said Mr. Simon, share a "horror" of the looming budget deficits. But "I still want to stay to help our President" attack the "three-headed monster" of inflation, recession, and energy crisis.

*Please turn to Page 6

Republican leaders appraise Ford 'start'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Republican leaders throughout the U.S. still are taking a "show-me" attitude toward the President.

They generally hail the initiative and motion the President showed in his State of the Union speech.

But a Monitor survey of Republican state chairmen in every geographical area discloses that Mr. Ford's own state-level leaders are unhappy with his pre-speech performance and are still unconvinced that he will shape up as an effective leader.

• Of the 23 leaders contacted, three gave him a "poor" rating to date, two gave him an "excellent" three gave him "good," and the remainder gave him a "fair" or "fair-to-good" grade.

Conservative country

So, as the President sets out to "sell" the nation on his economic program, with "stumping" talks

scheduled for the next few weeks, it becomes clear that he will have to persuade his own party as well as Democrats.

A typical critical comment, this one from the Great Plains: "I'm glad he finally is doing something. . . . But this is conservative country. Many people I talk to think he should cut spending — not taxes. . . . My grade is 'fair.' It wasn't that good before the speech."

From the West Coast: "He hasn't given evidence he is the man who can do it yet . . . on the national and international stage.

"No question that he is a decent, honorable, hard-working man. Maybe he is the man for the job. But he hasn't proven it yet."

• All of the leaders gave the President praise for "finally acting in this crisis," as one Midwest state chairman put it.

Another Midwesterner: "People in this state really appreciated his candor in that speech. . . ."

*Please turn to Page 6



By Sven Simon

China prepares for possible world turmoil

New Constitution gives power to party; Chou renamed, bolstered

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

China is resolutely putting aside its internal differences to strengthen itself for what it sees as a period of growing international turmoil.

With stunning finality after long months of debate and political infighting, China's leaders within the past few days have announced:

• A new streamlined Constitution that strengthens control of the Communist Party Central Committee over political affairs, government administration, and over the Army.

• Appointment of a strong "pragmatist" slate to the top posts of government, headed once again by Premier

Mao's surprise German caller

Page 2

Chou En-lai — but with enough overall representation of other political elements to satisfy the needs of compromise and unity.

• Decisions that strengthen the Army for its traditional role as a fighting force against external enemies — while removing the Army from involvement in political and civilian affairs.

• A more determined emphasis on building up the economy, calling on the Chinese people to "strive to fulfill the national economic plans ahead of schedule and turn China into a powerful modern socialist country."

*Please turn to Page 6

Chou En-lai: a time for experienced hands

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Signs in Washington generally point to more "give" in Middle East diplomacy.

But whether the "give" comes from Israel, under U.S. pressure, or from Egypt now that the backing from Moscow it hoped for has not developed, remains to be seen.

The whole Mideast political picture at present looks like an Arab bazaar, with everyone taking extreme positions. Despite this, however, Israeli officials say they are optimistic; they take recent public statements by Egyptian officials as public bargaining positions.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that he had "no facts" to support this "notion" late last week (after his visit to Washington) that "Egypt may be ready to start talks on a possible interim agreement between herself and Israel" — but he sounded positive, nonetheless.

At the same time, observers here point to pressure on Israel by Washington contained in President Ford's reply to an interview question in Time magazine last week.

*Please turn to Page 6

Nursing homes for elderly face crackdown on abuses

of such sessions around the United States to probe alleged abuses in nursing homes.

Staff members on the subcommittee on long-term care, of the Special Committee on Aging, point out that the United States does not have a policy on long-term care for the elderly who need it; from their hearings and findings, they expect to recommend that Congress adopt a comprehensive policy, broaden medicare benefits (only 10 percent of the elderly now are covered), expand medicaid to include persons other than just the poverty stricken, and provide more home health care as an alternative to nursing homes.

• At least six U.S. state attorneys general are moving to investigate alleged nursing-home abuses in their states. A fraud indictment has been handed down, the first thus far, against a New Jersey nursing-home operator for allegedly filing false medicare claims from 1968 to 1971.

• In the metropolitan New York City area alone, 16 separate investigations of nursing-home operations are under way. A special state prosecutor has been appointed, and a statewide probe of nursing homes has been launched.

*Please turn to Page 2

Menominee militants jar Indian efforts

By Sam Martine
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Gresham, Wis.
The siege of this isolated 64-room mansion in the frozen farmlands of Wisconsin is the latest episode in an ongoing drive for equal rights by Indian militants.

Militant Menominee "warriors" have occupied a Roman Catholic monastery here for nearly three weeks. Their aim: to dramatize the financial and social plight of their tribe, demand new medical facilities, and set straight the wrongs they feel American Indians and their ancestors have suffered at the hands of the white man.

As Michael Sturdevant, a self-proclaimed leader of the Menominee Warriors Society, explained to reporters: "If I knocked on somebody's door and said, 'Hey, my people need a hospital,' how many of those people's doors would have been opened to me? I would not have received an audience."

For observers, the script is strikingly similar to the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., in 1973.

The location has changed and the faces inside are new.

Local hostility

And in a motel not far from here, two principal participants of the Wounded Knee siege have set up camp, bringing sympathy and help in negotiating terms of the settlement. They are Oglala Sioux tribesmen and American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means. Mr. Banks is acting as chief negotiator for the Indians.

Still, at this writing, Indian negotiators, National Guard officers, and representatives from the Alexian Brothers religious order which owns the monastery, were trying to arrange a new start-up of talks that have been at a standstill now for well over a week.

The take-over has generated hostility among the white residents of Shawano County, who have demanded that Wisconsin Gov. Patrick J. Lucey cut off heat and food supplies to the Indians and storm the grounds. So far, the National Guard task force commander, Col. Hugh Simonson, has steadfastly refused, preferring instead to encourage compromise.

Among the rest of the Indian community, the occupation has disrupted tribal life and cut deep divisions between moderate factions and the growing militant group now taking root here, particularly among the tribe's younger adults.

Shift in federal status

There is, however, much more at stake than the monastery — which is not situated on Indian land.

The Menominee Indians are the first American Indian tribe to voluntarily give up their reservation status by dissolving their 250,000-acre reservation. The so-called "termination" of that status came in 1961, conceived as an experiment to bring Indians into the mainstream of American life.

In the process, each of the 3,200 members received \$1,500, \$4.8 million in all.

But in the bargain, the Indians lost their tax-exempt status, their free schools, and federally supported health services.

In short, termination did not work. The tiny logging company they formed proved inadequate to support them. Menominee County became the

smallest, least populated, and poorest county in Wisconsin. Finally, in 1968, the poverty-stricken Indians began selling their land to eager real-estate developers.

Housing contrast

In 1973, the federal government agreed to return the area to reservation land. But not before they sold a large portion of their property to a group of Chicago residents, who used it as choice recreation property.

Today, summer cottages and vacation homes stand in stark contrast to the scores of dilapidated single-family homes inhabited by Indians. Now only 57 percent of the houses in Menominee County have complete plumbing facilities and central heating.

Observers here credit the burly, blunt-talking Colonial Simonson with deft handling of a tense situation.

Still, they fear that if his attempts at reconciliation fail to bring the sides together soon the incident may well turn into a protracted showdown even more similar to the occupation of Wounded Knee.

The success of his trip is an embarrassment to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who himself is to visit China before summer. In fact Mr. Schmidt issued a protest to the Chinese through diplomatic channels about the Strauss invitation.

Bavarian state visit to Peking a 'coup'

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

West European reactionary and imperialistic forces."

As of this writing there has been no response from Moscow.

New leftists chided

The Courier newspaper in Vienna claims that Europe's Marxists and other new leftists, who view Mr. Strauss as a raven-black fear monger, are suddenly deep in a crisis of faith because of Peking's invitation.

ing that the West German public is not as enthralled now with "Ostpolitik" as earlier in its development. Hence it is easier for him to visit the "other" Communist giant and not alienate his political base.

On the other hand, if he takes himself seriously as a chancellor candidate, he must prove that he can "do foreign politics," as the Germans say.

And West Germany's foreign policy these days unavoidably involves relations with the U.S.S.R. and East Germany. Realistically, Mr. Strauss would face an almost impossible task of undoing his country's detente on his own initiative. For one thing it so clearly involves the progress and well-being of West Berlin.

And eventual reunification with East Germany is still a big plank in Bonn's program — to be achieved through step-by-step, peaceful change.

In fact, if Mr. Strauss wants to be a viable candidate for chancellor (there are other men who many think will be "nominated" by the party ahead of him) he may have to visit East Germany or even Moscow one day to prove his mettle. (The next federal elections are due in 1976.)

Cyprus issue, Aegean oil hopes stir old rivals

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
The Cyprus problem and Greek-Turkish rivalry over possible offshore oil in the Aegean Sea have again inflamed East Mediterranean politics.

Angry demonstrators in Athens and in Nicosia kept all-night vigils outside British and United States installations into Sunday. They ransacked and set fire in British offices and the American embassy in Nicosia Saturday.

Cyprus schoolchildren had been given a day's holiday to protest the British decision to move about 12,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees out of British bases in southern Cyprus. Turkey plans to settle them in abandoned Greek Cypriot property in the northern sector of Cyprus occupied by Turkey since last summer.

Oil search scheduled

In Ankara, caretaker Turkish Prime Minister Sadi Izmirli announced that Turkey would start prospecting for offshore oil in the Aegean Sea next month. "Turkey fears no one," he told newsmen, according to Ankara radio. "Oil prospecting will begin."

Sam Cohen cables from Istanbul: Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel, in a private interview, said that Greek concessions on Cyprus could not be traded for Turkish concessions or Turkish rights on Turkey's continental shelf in the Aegean. "Those are two separate problems, and we would never consider a package deal for solving them," he said.

Regarding recent Greek warnings that Turkey's move for exploring oil in what Athens considers its continental shelf could lead to clashes, Mr. Esenbel said: "Our intention is definite and clear. We will go ahead with our plans in the Aegean. Those who do not like it, should think twice, in view of the realities, before attempting to make this an issue of tension between the two countries."

Insistent on federation

Mr. Esenbel emphasized relative to Cyprus that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots will insist on a bizonal federation, with a central government having limited powers. He rejected a cantonal system and said that a federation based on geographical separation was now the only realistic solution.

"There are only 17,000 Turkish Cypriots now left in the southern part of the island," he said. "Since the exodus of those Turks continues, and since the question of the Turkish Cypriots in the British bases has been solved, a new reality, a de facto situation has been brought about."

When the question of the borders and the status of the federation are discussed at a later stage, the Greeks will understand that there is no possibility of turning the clock back."

Mr. Esenbel said that the question of the borders of the Turkish-held

area will be discussed only when the Greek side accepts the bizonal federal system. "Once this is accepted," he said, "Turkey will agree to discuss modifications of the present borders. I must repeat that the borders are negotiable, but first the bizonal system must be accepted."

According to the minister, the question of the withdrawal of the Turkish forces in Cyprus also is linked to the progress in the political negotiations. "We do not want to keep these forces on the island forever," he said. "I believe a phased reduction of the forces is possible. But first the status

of the Cyprus state that will guarantee the security of the Turkish Cypriots must emerge."

Mr. Esenbel declared that Turkey considers the treaty recognizing Britain, Greece, and Turkey as guarantor powers as still valid and added that the Turks insist on its continuation, without enlarging it, as suggested by Cyprus President Makarios.

In case the intercommunal talks on Cyprus fail, Mr. Esenbel said "the present de facto situation will continue and the Turkish sector will be consolidated. Therefore the questions now discussed will become facts."

* Nursing homes face crackdown

Continued from Page 1

New York's health commissioner has ordered the closing of 63 nursing homes in his state because they are considered "firetraps" and beyond correction.

• The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) has announced it will stop paying the

'Lava line' tells callers about Hawaii volcanoes

By the Associated Press

Volcano, Hawaii
Only in Hawaii will you find a "lava line" for obtaining the latest information on erupting volcanoes.

Pele, Hawaii's traditional goddess of volcanoes, routinely "blows her top" among the many craters and fissures that dot the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park near this aptly named community on the island of Hawaii.

Lava fountains shooting hundreds of feet in the air and the glow of molten rock in the night provide a sensational show for spectators.

In the past, the park's administrative office was swamped with phone calls from volcano fans every time Pele decided to make her presence felt. The callers wanted to know the eruption's location and how to get to the best viewing site.

But now the calls are handled by the lava line, which provides prerecorded information on the day's eruptions. The service is supplied to the park by Hawaiian Telephone Company.

The tape machine answers more than 2,000 calls a month.

Common problem uncovered

Nursing homes are regulated almost entirely by states. A common problem uncovered by investigators has been the lack of sufficient auditors to keep proper tabs on nursing-home operations.

* Ads against liquor ads weighed

Continued from Page 1

The nationally distributed "Liquor Handbook" is one that illustrates the need for a new program, according to Office of Alcohol Program and management director Loren Archer. This privately published volume widely read throughout the liquor industry gives marketing information which often influences industry advertising, he explains.

For example, in analyzing the liquor market, the handbook's 1974 edition observes, "The black Americans are heaviest per-capita consumers of distilled spirits and form a disproportionately large sector of what is becoming the dominant youth market." Mr. Archer maintains

federal government's 50 percent share of medicaid to nursing homes that violate the department's life-safety code.

• A task force including four federal agencies is investigating possible medicare and medicaid fraud by nursing-home operators, doctors, and laboratories in New Jersey. Alleged profiteering and filing of inflated medicare expenditures, which are reimbursed by the government, are among the widespread abuses investigated.

Among abuses brought to light in the study were incidents of negligence that resulted in patients dying, unsanitary living conditions, poor food and preparation, hazards to life or limb, lack of dental and eye care, misappropriation of funds and outright theft, no control of drugs, and reprisals against patients who complained.

John Edie, a staff member of the Senate Committee on Aging, stresses, though, that not all nursing homes are inadequate, and that properly run nursing homes are badly needed.

Financing considered

The public-advertising program would be financed either from general revenue or from a special state tax on liquor — if the state Legislature chooses to pass a measure now before it to tax alcoholic beverages one-half cent per ounce of alcohol contained. The proposed tax would yield some \$30 million a year, enough to also pick up the tab for California's \$10-million-a-year alcoholic rehabilitation program, according to the office of the new measure's sponsor, also Senator Gregorio.

Since so many of California's violent crimes are committed by persons under the influence of alcohol, director Archer suggests a large part of the revenue from the proposed tax should go to compensation to victims under the state's "Victim of Violent Crime Fund," established in 1965.

Relaxation called goal

In the same issue of *Investia*, A. Bovin elaborated further, giving the first detailed Soviet commentary on the Kremlin's rejection of Congress's terms for trade.

"The Soviet Union intends to continue the course aimed at further development of relaxation of international tension," Mr. Bovin stated. "Our country, as before, is interested in a positive development of Soviet-American relations in all fields."

Mr. Bovin wrote gravely, however, about the consequences of the congressional "attempt at impermissible interference in the internal affairs of our country" in putting "insulting conditions" on Soviet trade. The conditions the Kremlin rejected made nondiscriminatory tariffs dependent on liberalization of (Jewish) emigration from the Soviet Union.

"The decisions of Congress harm the general atmosphere in Soviet-American relations. They are turning the hands of the clock back," Mr. Bovin warned. "They once again pose the question of the limits of trust, of the minimum of mutual understanding without which there can be no movement forward."

War debt declared paid

Mr. Bovin then indicated that the Soviet Union would not go through with repayments of \$700 million of lend-lease agreed on in 1972. "It is self-evident that the decision of Congress frees the Soviet Union from that part of its obligations that was made conditional on the granting of most-favored-nation treatment," he said. In Soviet eyes the World War II debts "had been paid long ago and in full by the blood of Soviet soldiers."

Pravda's international review on Jan. 19 continued the same general line. It approved "considerable changes for the better" in Soviet-American relations "in recent

years." However, it noted, "one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that influential forces opposed to Soviet-American detente are at work in the United States and in its Congress. These forces continue to raise obstacles to the development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation."

President Ford exempted

The review in *Pravda* — the Communist Party's paper — pointedly exempted President Ford from its criticism. The White House spokesman — rather than American — financing of its big turnkey projects. But it will continue working out agreements on strategic arms limitation (SALT) and other aspects of detente, according to articles in the official newspapers *Investia* and *Pravda*.

An editorial in the Jan. 18 *Investia* declared: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government will unwaveringly pursue in 1975, as before, the policy of consolidation of peace among nations."

The government newspaper added that cooperation between the Soviet Union and capitalist countries can and must be continued — and called further SALT negotiations on the basis of the Vladivostok agreement "significant."

The same issue of *Pravda* carried extensive criticism by the Eastern European and Latin American press of "discrimination in trade" in the congressional bill. And *Pravda's* Washington correspondent said Congress discriminated on the basis of "one criterion — how a given country conducts its relations with the U.S."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Inside the news-briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Qaddafi boasts Libya will soon acquire bomb

Paris

Libyan head of state Muammar Qaddafi said in an interview published here Sunday his country soon would be able to acquire the atom bomb.

Colonel Qaddafi told the news magazine *Le Point*: "Soon the atom will have no secrets for anybody. Some years ago we could hardly procure a fighter squadron. Tomorrow we will be able to buy an atom bomb and all its parts. The nuclear monopoly is about to be broken."

Terrorist attack on El Al jet fails

Paris

Two terrorists claiming to be Palestinians hurled grenades and fired pistols at an Israeli jumbo jetliner at Orly Airport on Sunday, then seized a man, a woman, and a four-year-old child in the terminal building and held them in a rest room, authorities said.

A doctor at the scene said at least 20 persons were wounded in shooting inside the terminal building, including several policemen who were in serious condition. He said some of the injured were hit by grenade fragments.

An Israeli Embassy official said the El Al Boeing 747 apparently was not hit and took off without incident for Tel Aviv. The number of persons aboard the jumbo jetliner was not immediately known.

The identity of the terrorists also was not known, but the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Paris said it had nothing to do with the airport attack and condemned it.

Congressional file by FBI reported

Washington

The Federal Bureau of Investigation compiled files on senators and congressmen during the reign of the late J. Edgar Hoover as FBI director, the Washington Post said Sunday.

Quoting its two former assistants to Mr. Hoover, the Post said the files contained information on the girl friends and drinking problems of members of Congress, but that the data was not used for blackmail.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, one of those said to be a subject of an FBI file, called for a congressional investigation into the charges.

Conway returns to labor leadership

New York

Jack T. Conway, who in earlier years helped Walter P. Reuther develop social programs for the United Automobile Workers, has left the prestigious presidency of the American Cause to return to the labor movement as executive director of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal employees (AFL-CIO).

Within labor and in public employment, it is considered significant: Mr. Conway now will work closely with Jerry Wurf, president of AFSCME, a labor-leadership maverick whose thinking is more along liberal and social lines than that of most AFL-CIO leaders, writes Ed Townsend, Monitor labor correspondent. The combination could broaden the thrust and increase the militancy of the union in the fast-growing, public-employee union field — and enhance Mr. Wurf's prospects in labor.

Closes to the Kennedy family, Mr. Conway left the UAW to become deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in the 1960s. In addition to heading Common Cause, a \$45,000-a-year job, Mr. Conway formerly served as chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and as director of the Center for Community Change.

Poll shows religious growth

Princeton, N.J.

A growing number of Americans — although still a minority — believe religion is increasing its influence on their society, according to the latest Gallup poll.

The survey showed 31 percent of respondents believe the influence of religion is growing, while 56 percent believe its effect is waning. In 1970, the last time the question was asked, only 14 percent believed the influence of religion was growing as compared with 75 percent who felt its impact was declining.

The current survey represents a reversal of the long-term trend that began in 1957, when the question first was asked. At that time, only 14 percent felt the influence of religion was decreasing. Thereafter, the percentage grew with each successive survey, reaching 75 percent in 1970.

A Protestant clergyman said he felt more people were turning to religion because of current events, including the state of the economy. "The decline of affluence and the shock of crises will incline more people to see the timeless values and sources of hope," he said.

★ Stretching IRA cease-fire toward peace

Continued from Page 1

detention. In this way, the IRA may well be seeking to prove that a few gunmen can get more concessions than any number of law-abiding Northern Ireland Catholics.

Releases sought

The IRA hints at a long-term cessation of all hostilities in Northern

Ireland and Britain in return for immediate large-scale releases of IRA prisoners and direct negotiations about phased British withdrawal from Northern Ireland, as a prelude to unification of North and South.

Catholic political leaders in the North and Southern Irish politicians have consistently urged the British Government to endorse Irish unification as the logical, long-term solution.

★ Ford stumps; critics warn

Continued from Page 1

Earlier, Mr. Ford expressed confidence in Mr. Simon and said he would remain both Secretary of the Treasury and the President's chief economic spokesman.

"We now know," noted a Brookings Institution economist, "that the Arab [oil] embargo drained \$30 billion from the economy, and ended up as a 3.5 percent increase in the consumer price index."

"Mr. Ford's \$30 billion energy tax package," continued the economist, "may cause a 2 percent rise in the consumer price index, if there is no pyramiding of costs passed through to consumers."

If pass-through costs total more than \$30 billion, as some experts expect, consumer prices may rise more than 2 percent. "Also," concluded the Brookings official, "the

taxes will be deflationary, to the extent they reduce demand for goods associated with petroleum."

Cooperation asked

Democratic leaders of Congress, while promising swift action on an income tax cut — though not necessarily exactly as Mr. Ford proposes — express sharp criticism of the energy tax proposals.

Aware of this, the President urged Congress to cooperate with him in starting the "train in the right direction and then reconcile [differences] over the fare and the speed — and even over rebates on the tickets. But let's get started."

Mr. Ford was speaking to an AFL-CIO audience in Washington, in the first of several speeches he is scheduling around the nation in support of his policies.

★ China prepares to deal with possible world turmoil

Continued from Page 1

The details of these developments were announced by the official Hsinhua (New China) News Agency, portions at a time, between Friday and Sunday.

Final touches on the decisions apparently were made at a full meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee held Jan. 8 to 10, its first full session in more than a year.

Formal approval was then given by the long-delayed National People's Congress involving 2,884 delegates from all over the country, which met last week (Jan. 13 to 17) for the first time in a decade. Both bodies met in secret, without any public announcement until their sessions were completed.

A striking feature of the new government appointments was the stronger backstopping for Premier Chou En-lai with an expanded list of deputy premiers — from 5 to 12.

At the top of the list was Teng Hsiao-ping, the reactivated old comrade of Mr. Chou's, whose recent role as principal fill-in during the Premier's illness was thus formalized.

All of the changes just announced tended to confirm the

status quo that had developed over the past few "recovery" years since the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution. The two places where contention for power had arisen — the government apparatus and the Army — have been stabilized under their present party control by (1) abolishing the post of "chief of state" and (2) designating the party chairman as commander of the armed forces.

Other changes in the Constitution gave official approval to existing practices such as allowing commune members to "engage in individual labor" to help meet their personal needs, and even to go on strike against improper management.

All of this was not accomplished without considerable struggle, as was evidenced in past year's political campaigning between the "moderate" and "radical" wings of the party — with the radicals more willing to risk internal turmoil to achieve social reform.

But recent official statements indicate that worsening international conditions became a decisive factor in the debate. China foresees a period of serious, possibly extreme, economic and political chaos ahead in the world at large — and wants to be certain of its own strength.

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EDUCATION ISSUES TODAY

Leaders in education spotlight
major issues facing U.S. schools and colleges

Executive Director,
Education Commission
of the States
Wendell H. Pierce

Denver
The five most important education issues that the United States faces in the next two years are:

• **Retrenchment:** Declining enrollment, inflation, and recession mean that the schools must cut back.

• **School finance:** Court cases and equalization mean the widespread revision of school-finance programs.

• **Diversity:** How can options be maintained with valid opportunity for career choices?

• **Negotiations:** Can teacher-management relations be streamlined for the benefit of all education interests?

• **Reassessment of the role of the schools:** What direction should curriculum evaluation take in order to ensure that education is serving children and society?

It is likely that school enrollments will drop 40 to 50 percent within the next 20 years. Can we — in the next few years — prepare for the radical reorientation which this change will require?

*Please turn to Page 13

Headmaster,
Lakeside School
A. D. Ayrault, Jr.

President of the
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
Nils Y. Wessell

Seattle
Attention to the following tasks would enhance the education of Americans:

1. Increase the capacity of individuals, or their parents, to choose the nature and time of their own learning.

2. Generate employment for more young people.

3. Develop in individuals greater political skill and confidence, and awareness of responsibility as world citizens.

4. Mount a major study of divorce. Develop the attitudes and skills likely to reduce divorce, contributing thereby to other human associations as well.

5. Reduce the size of big-city schools.

Choice requires involvement, it invests power, it stimulates flexibility and imagination. We know this about human nature, and yet choice is largely absent in our society's most pervasive institutions, the tax-supported schools. *Please turn to Page 12

New York
My qualifications to comment on important issues in education do not extend beyond higher education and therefore I limit myself to that level.

As an administrator at Tufts University (Medford, Mass.) for many years and as a foundation president for the past seven years, I have had the opportunity to watch developments from two quite different vantage points. I also have served as a trustee of two public and five private institutions of higher education.

These experiences may add up to bias rather than objectivity, but be that as it may, I consider the following to be the most critical issues facing colleges and universities over the next term:

• The unionization of college and university faculties and the resulting role of collective bargaining in determining academic programs and standards.

*Please turn to Page 10

- MONEY
- UNIONS
- DIVERSITY
- QUALITY
- EQUALITY
- DISCIPLINE
- MINORITIES
- CURRICULUM

By Cynthia Parsons

Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

We begin today a year-long discussion of the major issues facing schools and colleges throughout the world. Today's focus is on the problems facing United States schools and colleges. Today's writers are those who are known as "leaders" in education.

And they do not paint a pretty picture of affluence and excellence. On the contrary, their list of issues is really a list of problems — deep, difficult, distressing problems.

Whether talking about schools or colleges, money is one issue nearly every leader has spotlighted. To improve the quality of schooling more money is necessary. To give low-income students a chance at a college education, more money is necessary. To provide better curriculum materials, more money is necessary.

The trend toward the unionization of teaching staffs and the splitting of schools and colleges into management and labor camps is seen as an issue by those both in favor of this labor movement and those decidedly against collective bargaining.

Still with us, of course, is the issue of how the disadvantaged — low income or minorities or both — are to receive enough compensation to bring them level with more advantaged students. Today's writers question whether the Golden Rule of doing unto others is really being applied consistently to the poor and racial minorities.

The balance between liberal education and vocational schooling is pinpointed by several leaders. Some feel the pendulum has swung too close to schooling for skills; others argue that students finish school with too few occupational skills.

And nearly every leader decries mediocrity. At issue as well is the question of diversity or options. In a financial squeeze often the first schools to close are those which rely on private sources of income. And generally these are the very institutions which are different from all others; which offer a true alternative.

Your opinion, please

Whether you live in Bali, Brussels, Bangkok, Birmingham, Barcelona, Sutton, Vt., or wherever, we'd like to hear from you.

What do you think are the two or three top education issues facing your community and your nation?

Let us know before Feb. 28, and we'll include your opinions in a roundup early in March.

Send your opinions to: The Christian Science Monitor, Education Editor, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02118.

Clip and mail

Melvin
Maddocks

Where are
the snows
of yesteryear?

The New Englander, to quote a New Englander, James Russell Lowell, has "meteorological ambitions": He "likes to be hotter and colder" to have been more deeply snowed up, to have more trees and larger blown down than his neighbors."

At this moment of writing, so far — the most important two words in the language of a New Englander speaking about his weather — the winter of 1974-75 has been curiously mild. Around Boston, two January days reached above 60 degrees. Only one day of pond skating. Snowfall fit for a broom rather than a shovel. Old-timers scratching their heads.

So far.

The radical soul of the New Englander counts the fuel saved and looks with relief through his unsalted windshield at each day's dry road. Even the children make the best of it, riding their Christmas bicycles instead of their sleds. But something in the New Englander — perhaps the thing that makes him a New Englander — longs for One Big Storm. He waits for it as a Wagnerian waits for his climax in brass:

"Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er
the fields,

Seems nowhere to slight: the whitened air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven;
And veils the farm-house at the garden's end."

Or so wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson. Snow turns Everyman into a shoveler and a poet.

Snow brought out the transcendentalist in Emerson, "hiding" and "veiling" the world, making it insubstantial, even unreal. For another New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, "snow buried things but excavated people."

In "Snow-Bound" (1855) Whittier wrote the poem to end all poems about New England winters, recalling almost half a century later a legendary storm of his childhood. He begins his 759-line epic as deliberately as a northeaster. First, the "hard, dull bitterness of cold," the "graying skies. Then the "swarm and whirl-dance" of the first flakes. Finally, the Great Disguise — the clothes-line posts peer into bedroom windows "like tall and sheeted ghosts."

But the important perspective for Whittier is the one revealing familiar people in an unfamiliar situation. The family is cut off, in isolation. "No social smoke" rises above the oak woods, testifying to other human beings. No

sounds-of-life can be heard, not even the "buried brooklet." Like the first men, the Whittiers gather around a fire. There are mugs of hot cider and the ever-present basket of October nuts. But even "the cat's dark silhouette on the wall/A couchant tiger's seemed to fall."

The snow outside — that blank white fact — has made all life suddenly elemental. Everybody sees everybody else as if for the first time. As Whittier's father, a gray, tired farmer, retells the adventures of his youth — close scrapes with Indians and wild beasts in the forests of Canada — he becomes transformed in his poet's eyes: a "boy that night he seemed."

In addition to family, a guest is present at the hearth, a young woman named Harriet Livermore who almost runs away with the poem. Whittier outlines her future in a preface. Shortly after that storm she became a self-appointed missionary, preaching the Second Advent, "the Lord's speedy coming."

"With this message she crossed the Atlantic and spent the greater part of a long life in traveling over Europe and Asia," Whittier writes. "She lived some time with Lady Hester Stanhope, a woman as fantastic and mentally strained as herself, on the slope of Mt.

Lebanon, but finally quarreled with her in regard to two white horses with red marks on their backs on which her titled hostess expected to ride into Jerusalem with the Lord. A friend of mine found her, when quite an old woman, wandering in Syria with a tribe of Arabs . . . who accepted her as their prophetess and leader."

Has anybody written about Harriet Livermore? And if not, why not? Whittier's reader must wonder what effect being a snowbound New Englander had on her subsequent career. To be snowbound, Whittier suggests, is to come into a new relationship with oneself as well as others. For here is an involuntary version of the withdrawal into the wilderness that has been known to produce saints and madmen.

A century later New Englanders get out their snow-blowers and their truck-plows to bring their retreat to an end before it starts. Still, for a moment or two, the world looks different. The old and the soiled are purified — until tomorrow's smog. The earthbound is made ethereal — until those electric driveways do their stuff. The new enchanted shape of things seems to promise a new enchanting shape for us too.

In 1975 we could use One Big Storm.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

education issues today

Quality of teaching looms as major issue

By Ralph C. Staiger
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Newark, Del. What influences education usually impinges upon reading in some way, and so it is inevitable that my perspective is influenced by my vantage point on the educational scene. I shall, with temerity, try to predict developments in education for the next few years from the place I know best, the teaching of reading.

The quality of teaching

Population growth in our country is now zero; numbers of pupils in our classrooms have shrunk; the need for new teachers has decreased sharply. The quality of teaching in our schools is likely to be one of the important educational issues in the next few years.

Now that the day when a school administrator was glad to get any warm body who could qualify for a temporary teaching certificate is over, we should expect teachers to perform like professionals.

In order to do this, however, their principals, supervisors, and superintendents must show responsible leadership. We have good evidence that good teaching is a prime factor in a child's learning to read, and so better results can be expected — providing other support is not lost.

The money squeeze

Even if tax rates remain constant, the real value of financial support for schools will be diminished. The selection of materials for teaching will become a critical management function in many schools. The purchase of the most appropriate materials available in the marketplace is not easy, and teachers and administrators working cooperatively will need to sharpen their shopping skills.

The populist movement

Although the teacher has direct responsibility for using instructional materials and so should have a direct voice in their selection, another, far more strident voice is being heard. There is no doubt that parents should

have a voice in the policies of their public schools, and that when such involvement is denied they should take action. This action, in a democracy, should not include mob violence, threats, and other illegal acts done under the guise of being heard.

Populism has many faces, including anti-intellectualism. Needless to say, decisions about the content of books read in a democracy — where students are expected to be taught to make decisions — should not be made by a mob and we must make certain that where there are major divisions of thought children will not be forced to read only one point of view.

The minorities

A commitment to recognize and adjust to the needs of minority children now is a fact in most schools. Just how their needs will be met is not clear, however, and continuing adjustments will need to be made. Emotions, unfortunately, often play an important part in the solution of socially-related problems.

Our language-oriented schools are important for adjusting the needs of

minorities in language as well as the social areas. Indeed, it is probable that language needs can best be met in pre-school years. If we are committed to improving the lot of minority groups, programs of language development which reach children early will need to be developed. Similarly, other needs of these groups — nutritional, social, and vocational — require early and cooperative attention from agencies outside the schools.

Collective bargaining

How organized teachers — and their leadership — look upon their professional responsibilities during collective bargaining, will influence education during the next few years as much as anything. Support personnel who can influence good practice, enrich school offerings, and aid individual students with special help often are not a part of a bargaining package.

Mr. Staiger is executive director of the International Reading Association.

What should colleges do?

7 issues—uh, 'collisions'—facing higher education

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Harlan Cleveland, president of the University of Hawaii, and trustee of the International Council for Educational Development (ICED) calls them "collisions" and not issues. He comes up with seven pertaining to higher education.

With apologies, we paraphrase from "Occasional Paper No. 2" published by the ICED, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

Issue (collision) No. 1: Who should go to college? That is, of all secondary school students, which ones should go on to higher education? And how should they be chosen?

Issue No. 2: Should colleges prepare students for vocations in line with nation's manpower needs or for self-fulfillment?

No. 3: Should singular academic disciplines give way to interdisciplinary studies? Or, as Mr. Cleveland states it, "Education for methodology or for values?"

Long-standing problem

No. 4: How to resolve the local taxpayers' concerns regarding "what

goes on up there" at the local college or university? This used to be called "town vs. gown." It's a long-standing problem stemming from divergent expectations. Generally the local community takes a parochial view, while academics claim a cosmopolitan view. The two are often in conflict.

No. 5: Another classic conflict, or collision, comes from the desire of the public to hold its institutions of higher learning accountable, while the schools prefer a wide degree of independence.

No. 6: What happens when rights become too rigid as in academic tenure? Will the faculties of major colleges be so built-in by 1980 that the institutions will be unable to respond to changing student needs?

Who decides?

Finally: Who will make the administrative decisions on campus? Before 1960 there was little question that trustees, presidents, and deans wielded majority, if not absolute, power. Now teachers and students demand part of the action. Mr. Cleveland puts it succinctly, "How do you get everybody in on the act and still get some action?"

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education issues today

Quiet inroads are solving many urgent education issues

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

United States schools and colleges face many problems. But there are also many excellent programs already in effect. And these programs provide answers to many of the questions raised in today's special education section.

Money, for example, is a serious problem for college-bound youngsters living in low-income families. One solution is generous scholarship help for students who show special promise. Another is an open admissions policy which gives each student at least a taste of what college-level work is like.

Work/study schools

Yet another solution, gaining support at the federal as well as state level, is cooperative education. This is a form of work/study. Students, such as those at Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., may alternate semesters of academic study with semesters on related paying jobs.

And yet another solution is the offering to adults of community college programs. The schedules at these colleges are made flexible enough to accommodate almost any working schedule. Take the case of Mrs. A. She lives on a farm, trains horses, raises a family of three boys, pumps gas in the family station five

hours a day, and takes a correspondence course in accounting.

Noise course

Or D——, a young adult. He got a job on the paint crew at a local community college and wound up taking a course during the noon break. He's now talking seriously about finishing his interrupted college education, even though his income is less than \$100 a week.

More and more philanthropic organizations are looking for and finding youngsters in low-income and minority homes who need just a small scholarship in order to go to college. And ABC (A Better Chance) provides a year or two of preparation in an independent school before college for minority, low-income students.

Finances loom large

The money problems for elementary and secondary public schools are extremely serious. Across the United States, inequities in funding are being challenged by concerned citizens.

The famous Texas case, Rodriguez v. Edgur, was lost at the United States Supreme Court level in 1973, but the injustice of the present public school finance system in that state is of deep concern to some legal scholars and economists. The movement is small and slow, but going forward through legislative channels.

In Texas, as in most of the states,

school systems are dependent on property taxes for financial support, which means that more than \$2,600 is spent on a child in one school district while another district may be able to raise less than \$1,000 per pupil. A new law in Connecticut, for example, states that this inequality must be erased.

New legislation proposed

As taxpayers in New Jersey, Connecticut, and California come to grips with new court rulings regarding a need to "equalize" financial backing for every student regardless of where he lives or how high property values are in his community, new legislation is being proposed.

There is also growing evidence that citizens' groups are studying public school budgets with an eye to economizing. Business managers are not only having to answer the question "How did you spend our money?" but also, "Why did you spend it that way?"

Quiet integration

While the city of Boston has been grabbing headlines over the struggle to desegregate its public schools, thousands of formerly all-one-race schools (white or black) have quietly welcomed minority students providing them with every possible aid.

In Boston's favor is the fact that the first public secondary school ever in the United States — Boston Latin, circa 1635 — always has been open to every race, color, and creed on the basis of a competitive academic examination.

Examples of racial concern abound. In Berkeley, Calif., as soon as the schools had physical integration, concerned citizens worked for ways to achieve social integration as well. Hundreds of paid and unpaid parents came to school to help integrate adult staffs, to ease the language problems, to provide special reading aid, to help develop a respect for all creeds, cultures, races.

Welcomed back

Berkeley is not a special or isolated case. There are many others. For example, quietly and without national fanfare, Greene County, Ala., which is predominantly black, has welcomed back into the public schools the white children who formerly sought isolation in an all-white academy.

Guidance counselors, once concentrating solely on college-preparatory juniors and seniors, have expanded their work to find jobs for non-college-bound graduates. Vocational-technical centers act as magnet schools for students from all-academic high schools. These "voc-tec" schools provide high-school programs

by day and adult skill training by night.

While some textbook companies claim they must "water down" their material, there are publishers who are placing in secondary-level texts material that used to be reserved for colleges and even graduate schools. Films and tapes of "living history" calling on the finest thinkers around the world are available to students in the smallest and most isolated school districts.

Another effort to improve the quality of education which has excited schoolmen from coast to coast is the Poets-in-the-Classroom Project. In Medicine Bow, Wyo., for example, schoolchildren can meet and talk with a nationally prominent poet. They can write for the poet, listen to their own poems being read, listen to the poet read his poems, and be introduced to the world's great poetry.

A growing concern

While it is true that teachers have become more militant and that many staffs think first of their own working conditions and only secondly of the conditions for pupils, there is growing evidence of a new pool of concerned and dedicated teachers.

Young men in growing numbers are finding satisfaction in teaching in nursery schools, kindergartens, and primary grades. This has been especially helpful for children from broken homes who may have grown up surrounded by adult women.

There is a trend for community personnel with special skills to tutor or work with small groups of students. Some senior citizens in Minneapolis, for instance, help youngsters in wood shops to turn out better birdhouses.

Grading revised

Students, interested in a special subject, can often find a teacher, design a course, determine standards, and add to a school's curriculum. Grading systems are being revised, and Newark Academy, an independent school in Livingston, N.J., allows students to retest, if they wish, enough times to move up from an incomplete grade to an "A" with distinction.

Integration is working, money is being wisely spent, standards and high quality are being maintained, colleges are adjusting to new manpower needs, schools are adjusting their programs to provide relevant education to a wide variety of student needs.

Yet this is not true for all students in all institutions. As the leaders in education point out in this section, the present struggle to offer every American a high-quality education is important. It is worthy of our best efforts.

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education issues today

How schools must adjust to serve new generation

By Harold Howe II
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The five most important education issues of the next two years in the United States are:

1. How do schools and colleges start adjusting their teaching methods, curricula, and human relationships to serve a generation that will live in a limited growth economy and in a world whose nations are increasingly interdependent?

2. Will the United States allow its schools and colleges to keep struggling constructively with the changes needed to serve minority groups and women with more equity or will it cop out on these issues?

3. Can the humanities (history, literature, language, the arts, etc.) renew their place in schools and colleges in the face of competition from science, technology, and the social sciences that now are winning out?

4. Can educators diminish the paradox that seems to exist between the idea of excellence in education and the idea of equal opportunity, so that

the masses of people we have moved into our schools and colleges have a chance for experiences that are more than mediocre?

5. Can we rid ourselves of the notion that education takes place at a certain age inside a particular type of institution and recognize that it takes place lifelong and in all human experiences, and can we start adjusting our institutions accordingly?

Mr. Howe is vice-president, Division of Education and Research, the Ford Foundation and former United States commissioner of education.

U.S. to fund 11 new children's TV shows

"Sesame Street" and the "Electric Company" have proved such success that the federal government has decided to fund 11 new shows of similar format.

All of the new programs focus on different cultures found in America, and are intended to increase inter-racial understanding among children. The new TV series will be funded under the Emergency School Aid Act.

Job market seen tight until 1985

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It is no news to college graduates that the job market is tight. But according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the situation might even become tighter for degree holders between now and 1985.

While over 16 million college graduates are expected to enter the labor force by 1985, it is estimated that there will be only about 14.5 million new jobs requiring a college degree. Most of the oversupply of college educated workers will be felt between 1980 and 1985 and will probably be absorbed into the service sector of the economy, according to the bureau.

Underemployment and job dissatisfaction are expected to be the major problems for college-educated workers. Traditionally job dissatisfaction has led to the decreased productivity and contributed to the inflationary spiral. Another expected side effect is expected to be a faster employee turnover.

Statistics also show that over 40 percent of the labor force will be women by 1985.

Today's five crucial challenges

By Allan W. Ostar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
It is somewhat difficult to identify five discrete education issues facing the United States within the next two years. As with many of the problems our society faces — such as efforts to increase energy sources and the concern that we may be inflicting irreparable damage to the environment — the issues are related among themselves and to broader issues in society.

However, five general issues which Americans will face in the very near future, if not already, are:

- An inability to afford the rising costs of college.

- The need for more accessible adult-education programs as re-education and retraining become of vital importance.

- A need for new curriculum which provides the skills needed for our new technologies and the knowledge required for improvement in areas of health, environment, and social services.

- A greater use of college and university resources in the community to stimulate constructive solutions to the complex problems which face the average citizen, who, at the present time, finds these problems bewildering and frustrating.

• A need to reverse the current trend in which authority needed to take these actions is passing from the local lay boards of trustees to statewide agencies.

Rising cost crucial

The most critical issue facing higher education in the United States is the escalating cost of a college education. If the current trend in rising tuitions continues, more and more young people — as well as adults — will be priced out of college.

Although tuition in both public and private institutions has risen in recent years, the problem is particularly critical in public institutions because of their historic function as providers of equal educational opportunity. An opportunity formerly made possible because of relatively low cost.

In the past 10 years, the average tuition in public four-year institutions has doubled. The total cost of attending a public four-year college or university (including tuition, room and board, books, fees, etc.) is now \$2,500 a year for resident students. In

private institutions the figure is approximately \$4,100.

Funds not adequate

The figures gain perspective when compared with the amount of money which American families can pay for a year of college. According to recent figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a family earning \$12,000 annually can afford to spend approximately 6 percent of its yearly budget on education, recreation, and entertainment. Even the total money in this category, \$722, falls far short of present college costs.

If the trend of the past few years continues, the situation will become much worse. For example, the New England Board of Higher Education has projected total educational costs for New England resident students based upon an annual 7.1 percent inflation rate.

According to its figures, by the time a child now 12 years old reaches college age, it will cost \$19,085 for four years at a public university. For a child now five years old, this figure reached \$30,845.

Mr. Ostar is executive director of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

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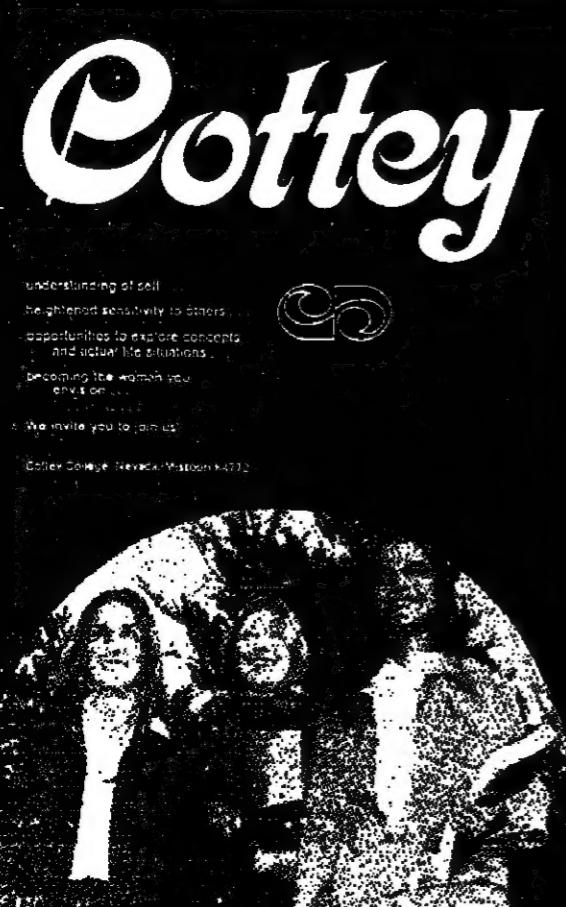
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education issues today

Many goals for U.S. schools

By James A. Harris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Injustice stains the fabric of American society. Its cruel components penetrate layer after layer of social facade, leaving the soul of a nation soiled and in tatters.

Educational neglect drains our energies, diminishing our greatness in the process. Does anyone care?

Two million school-age children are not in school. One million Americans, ages 12 to 17, are illiterate. Over 500,000 children are sent to juvenile detention homes each year. Schools are failing our children, and the nation is failing our schools.

Pockets of neglect surround us. Such as: urban inner cities where one-third of our students live; Indian reservations; barrios of the Southwest; Appalachia with its disadvantaged whites; youth detention and correctional centers.

Nowhere is educational quality consistent. Excellent schools are surrounded by neglect and neglected schools are surrounded by excellence. Poor children go to poor schools; rich children go to rich schools. The system in inequality is self-perpetuating. Poor schools must be eliminated. But this won't happen just by wishing it were so. Better education will reach our neglected children only when opportunities in all areas of life are improved.

To turn around generations of neglect will require drastic action. Vast increases in federal funding are im-

perative, although society will save over the longer haul in reduced crimes, lighter welfare loads, more productive citizens, and in countless other ways. Concerts in the form of legislative action from elected leaders at all levels of government must begin immediately.

Proposed steps

In neglected areas, funds must be available to:

- Reduce class size to 10.
- Provide master teachers who can relate to the life-styles of neglected children.
- Provide individualized instruction at all levels.
- Provide schools that never close out education to both children and their parents.
- Employ specialists such as psychologists, visiting teachers, reading teachers, and nutritionists.
- Provide free higher education for neglected students.
- Provide better health services for neglected families.
- Provide home demonstration agents to improve the quality of family life.
- Provide job assistance for neglected families.
- Establish "schools of inquiry" that offer internships which allow teacher candidates to absorb the life-styles of the neglected people they serve.
- End standardized testing for ability grouping and labeling students.
- Eradicate discrimination based on sex, race, language, religion, and

national origin in policies, practices, and curriculums.

• Establish community ombudsmen to relieve frustrations created by vast, impersonal educational bureaucracies.

These programs require support from all segments of society. If developed and mandated by school authorities alone, they will not work.

Teachers can help awaken a slumbering society that for generations has allowed inequality to infect our schools.

Through collective bargaining, teachers are able to lay open for public attention the needs and prob-

lems of public schools. For this reason the National Education Association with its nearly 10,000 state and local affiliates and its partners in the Coalition of American Public Employees are fighting for a national collective bargaining law for teachers and other public employees.

Teachers have achieved unprecedented political power. Teacher support, for example, helped elect 250 members of Congress in the national election last November.

A higher conscience

Through collective bargaining, through political organizing, through lobbying, teachers can elevate the conscience of society so that neglect

will be noticed and the stain of injustice can be cleaned from the fabric of American society.

Other important issues American education faces in the next two years are:

• The crisis in selecting instructional materials.

• School funding by the federal government.

• Teacher unionization and collective bargaining rights for all public employees.

• The alleged surplus of teachers and better utilization of teacher talent.

Mr. Harris is the president of the National Education Association.

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education issues today

By A. Graham Down
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Meeting the crisis of fuzzy literacy

Washington
For many people, issues have to be incendiary to seem important. I have deliberately chosen five issues relating to United States education regardless of their capacity to inspire controversy. They are:
 • Should demonstrable standards of achievement be required for a high school diploma?
 • Should able and ambitious students be permitted to proceed at their own pace?
 • Should education be defined solely or primarily in terms of its value in preparing young people for jobs?
 • How can we increase the quality of instruction at a time when the turnover of teachers is extremely low?

• How can we best make further progress toward genuine equality of educational opportunity?

The most important

Of all these issues, none is more crucial to the needs of contemporary society than the first. In spite of the unprecedented rate of change in modern times (longer life expectancy, declining work ethic, changing social patterns, and so forth), the fact remains that the constants in life are still much more important than the variables. To allow high school seniors to graduate without a basic minimum competence in communication skills, oral and written, is to deny them the *sine qua non* of a successful life. Human beings cannot coexist without these abilities; without them, civilized society as we know it is doomed.

In this context, people have a right to expect such competence of our

secondary school graduates. Right now there is a national literary crisis of unprecedented school magnitude.

grouped by ability. Further, I would advocate that promotion from one grade to another be determined by a series of proficiency examinations testing predetermined levels of minimum academic achievement.

Examination credit

The principle of credit-by-examination has long been accepted in post-secondary education. Increasingly it is being used more extensively by students of all ages (for instance to identify middle-management potential in industry), as post-secondary education becomes more diversified. I am therefore suggesting that some junior varsity equivalents to the CEEB College Level Examination Program instruments be developed based on reasonable expectations for all grade levels.

The logical corollary to a system such as this would be that some students would stay longer and others

a shorter time than the traditional 12-grade sequence. This would provide legitimate options and recognize different approaches for different needs. As today's students are more mature relative to their age than their chronological counterparts of previous generations, and considerably more aware, the traditional 16 years to a BA is for many, and possibly for most, a needlessly long time.

With costs of both secondary and post-secondary education skyrocketing, the increased managerial efficiency which such a system would provide may well prove an economic necessity. But to do less than this is to deprive our young people of their national birthright — the right to enjoy the opportunity to master the basic communication skills before leaving high school for the world beyond it.

Mr. Down is executive director of the Council for Basic Education.

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★ Wessell calls faculty unionization critical issue

*Continued from Page 5

• The adequate financing of both public and private higher education as costs soar beyond the capability of most families to meet them.

• The maintenance of a proper balance between liberal learning and professional training.

• The access of minorities to the professions.

• The use of instructional technology whose potential has hardly been tapped.

Great impact forecast

The resolution of the first of these, the unionization of faculties and col-

lective bargaining, will have the greatest impact, most immediately and in the future.

Properly developed and applied, collective bargaining can insure the survival and the nurturing of the "community of scholars," the heart of any college or university. However, collective bargaining patterned after the industrial model will have the opposite results.

Intellectual curiosity and scholarly productivity and teaching effectiveness will give way to advancement and reward based solely on years of service and hours spent in the classroom or laboratory if union practices

and procedures are simply transferred from the industrial world to the academic world.

Unionization of college and university faculties as a general rule seems inevitable. The critical issue, then, becomes the form it takes. It will be all pervasive in its influence.

At first it may seem that it will determine only scales of compensation, administrative relationships, and grievance procedures. Inevitably it will determine the basic character and quality of higher education.

Mr. Wessell is president of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

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education issues today

Inflation seen biggest threat facing U.S. public education

By Harold V. Webb
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.
It seems to me the monstrous impact of inflation threatens to overrule all other issues facing American education and may largely determine how these other issues are resolved.

Unfortunately, other knotty questions won't wait for inflation to subside. Among the most important are:

- Continuing desegregation of the schools, especially in the North, along with implementing affirmative-action programs.

- The growth of public-employee unions, especially among teachers, coupled with heightened job tenure.

- Expansion of the civil rights of students and teachers in areas such as due process, privacy, sex discrimination, access to school records.

- Controversies over control of curricular content, textbooks, library books, and ancillary instructional materials.

Salaries pushed up

The most dramatic impact inflation has had on public education has come in the one area where school boards find it most difficult to economize — staff salaries. About 80 percent of school budgets go to pay the salaries of the nearly 3,000,000 people employed by our public-school systems.

Salaries will continue to rise be-

cause of inflationary pressures. And in hard times, teachers are reluctant to change jobs, so they remain and acquire more seniority, hence higher pay. Staff cuts or resistance to pay increases cause the greatest controversy in the community and the greatest deprivation to the children's education.

School boards also must focus on more mundane areas when discussing the impact of inflation on local schools, such as costs of fuel, electricity, maintenance and repair of buildings, new building construction, classroom supplies. I'm afraid these prosaic items don't seem very significant to the general public. But those of us who, on a day-to-day basis, must juggle all the factors that go into maintaining quality schools are well aware that these things, too, impinge directly on what happens in the classrooms.

The largest 'industry'

Thus, we feel keenly that surviving the blows of inflation may be the single most crucial issue facing America's public schools today.

Laboring under inflationary burdens, school boards are trying to run the nation's largest "industry," involving 29 percent of the population and accounting for 8 percent of the gross national product. Unlike other industries, however, this one can't pass along its increased costs to the consumer. Our public-school system is a consumer of goods and services

itself. Like other consumers, it has only two ways to cope with inflation — increase income or cut spending.

Any sizable spending cuts can only come out of the educational hides of the students. The painful staff cuts being made by many systems bring about larger class sizes and less attention to the individual student's needs. Cutting services such as food and transportation only means that parents must pick up this burden at a greater cost and a reduced efficiency. If construction is deferred, maintenance and instructional materials reduced, extracurricular activities curtailed, pencil and paper supplies cut back, textbooks rationed, audiovisual aids eliminated — if things like

these happen, the quality of education inevitably suffers.

Bigger burden seen

If schools try to increase their income by raising local taxes, the result is to increase the economic burdens on individuals, slow consumption, and intensify the recession without in any way reducing inflation.

Given these agonizing dilemmas, the country's school boards are looking — without a great deal of hope — to the Ford administration and to Congress for solutions. Only about seven cents out of every dollar spent on public education now comes from the federal government; it should be 33 cents.

The federal government simply is a more efficient tax collector and better able to spread tax burdens equally. It also can borrow more efficiently and at lower rates than can local government. The experience of federal revenue-sharing (from which education

does not benefit) has shown that increased federal aid does not have to mean sacrificing the basic principles of local lay control of education. Indeed, if anything, revenue sharing has demonstrated how little control the federal government has exerted over local discretion in the expenditure of funds coming from Washington to local governments.

Benefits possible

And, certainly, federal monetary policies should be learned to bring about lower interest rates which, in turn, will increase property values, thereby increasing the tax base for education and other services. Lower interest rates also will help to depress the depressed school bond market.

Won't all this spending on education simply create more inflation? The answer is a resounding "no." Education is one major part of the economy that promotes more economic produc-

tivity without passing inflation on to other consumers. Lack of education may be the single greatest deterrent to the productivity of a technologically advanced society. Skimping on education inflates the costs to the economy of sustaining unemployed, welfare recipients, criminals, and the chronically underemployed. And it deprives the nation of those billions of tax dollars these people might have contributed had they been beneficiaries of sound educational programs.

Cutting school budgets won't fight today's inflation, but it is likely to guarantee another national crisis by diminishing one of America's greatest resources, the potential of its young people.

Mr. Webb is executive director of the National School Boards Association, representing approximately 90,000 men and women serving on 16,000 public-school boards.

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education issues today

Healing needed for schism

Between academics and job training

By Lowell A. Burkett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The most critical issue in education today is that schools are not educating their pupils, and until that issue is solved we face a vitiated public school system.

At least 40 percent of high school graduates are victims of what is known as general education. Armed with a high school diploma but with neither the credentials to enter college nor the skills to hold a job, they have nowhere to go but the streets.

Until vocational education with its time-tested principles of sound training is integrated into the public school system, equally accepted with college preparatory courses, equally supported, and equally revered by educators and public alike — until that time, the education we offer our young is half a loaf.

Aversion to change

Most educators subscribe, at least in theory, to the integration of vocational and academic education, more recently gaining currency under the label of "career education." Yet the schism between vocational and aca-

demic educators is long in healing. It remains a factor to contend with, an issue in itself, and both sides have some boding to do.

Vocational educators still smarting under an early stigma are a sensitive lot; inclined to hold themselves aloof. Academic educators on the other hand, apparently serene in their elation, wonder what they can gain from the merger.

Add to this the educator's deep-seated aversion to change, and you have a third problem. Nothing in education is more readily admitted than the need for a "climate of change." Magazine articles, conference papers, research studies, and whole seminars are devoted to the topic, but change is seldom and slow, appearing to require a jolt from outside.

It took Sputnik to turn American education toward science and engineering in 1958. What will it take in 1975 to turn it to the needs of disillusioned and jobless youth?

Funds channeled elsewhere

The best will in the world, however, cannot restore vigor to a faltering system unless the dollars are there to finance corrective steps. How public funds for education are dispensed will

say much about the course education will take and what it will become.

In vocational education the signs are not encouraging. Federal funds, which for years have acted as a catalyst for state and local support, now are being channeled through government agencies into programs outside the public schools, with no guarantee that the programs will be administered and taught by trained vocational educators. And in view of new revenue-sharing measures, with no assurance that the funds will go where they are needed most.

Categorical funding, the stipulation that certain percentages of public funds be allocated to known deficiencies, is a safeguard that education can ill afford to lose.

The solution to our most critical education problem, then, is equal rights for that vast group of students who are not college bound. Needed: a sound program of vocational education firmly ensconced in the public schools and so well planned and integrated that it loses all alien connotation.

Mr. Burkett is Executive Director of the American Vocational Association.

* Ayrault's five-point enhancement plan

*Continued from Page 5

Originally, American educators made little distinction between different methods or goals for schooling. An immigrant people had no need to protect pluralism. Recently, valid concern for racial and economic divisions makes us distrust choice. But we are also now more keenly aware of divergence in legitimate methods or goals for learning, and aware that pluralism needs support to survive the homogenization of mass culture.

We would develop methods other than school assignment to prevent discrimination, just as we legislate against discrimination in housing but stop short of assigning homes. Against the often patronizing claim that parents or students are incapable of wise choices, a minimum licensing would be required, just as we license but do not assign doctors. If professional educators have useful advice to offer about school choices, students and parents will listen.

With local control of schools now

promotes independence, whereas prolonged dependence retards maturity. A special problem is presented by those few who need extended graduate training.

Political skill is necessary in mass society for people to exercise control over their lives. Its absence breeds frustration or withdrawal. But action involves consequences for others, and survival requires understanding of relationship to all humans on this planet.

Divorce damages too many of our young, let alone adults. Why are so many unable to maintain a basic human commitment? What we learn would contribute generally to other human associations, especially new relationships between the sexes in work and society.

Size. Rarely can elementary or secondary schools over 500 avoid processing students. Especially where motivation is low, where there is evidence of detachment or alienation (high vandalism, theft, absenteeism), teachers and principal should know the name and face of every student. Modern industry is learning how size affects the personal dynamics of production; schools must pay attention.

Mr. Ayrault is treasurer of the National Association of Independent Schools, Board of Directors, and headmaster of the Lakeside School, Seattle.

Tradition spotlighted

Some government schools now offer alternatives, a healthy development, but must preclude one of the most obvious: learning within a religious tradition. Are we so confident of our society's moral integrity that we can discourage those who seek religious schooling?

Our new acceptance of alternatives could best be supported by providing to individuals the financial means for the equivalent of 14 years of schooling, letting them choose the nature and timing to best suit their motivation, their career, or avocational development. Consider the imagination to be released, the variety of educational experiences to be spawned, utilizing, for example, public libraries, travel, apprentice pro-

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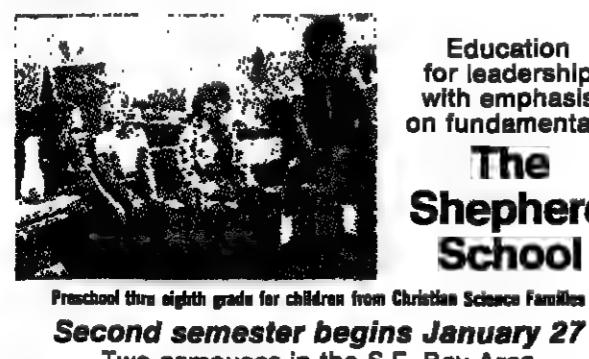
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How to pamper a pig



Courtesy of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art, Brunswick, Maine
"Pig I": Lithograph by Thomas Cornell

Hamlet became my pig because no one else wanted him. His mother had so many piglets that there was no room for the smallest. I did not intend his name to be a pun: At first he seemed to be a gloomy little one, so he was named after the man.

Hamlet was so small that he could stand with all four feet on one of my hands. The circumstances that had made him an unwanted pig turned out to be to his advantage. Well swaddled in warm towels, placed upon a heating pad, the tiny pig slept in a box beside my bed. At three or four hour intervals he was wakened to announce the need for another bottle of warm milk.

He became a bouncy little pig, running and playing about the house like a puppy. And, like a puppy, he was taught certain house manners. His learning ability impressed me so that I started teaching him to lie down on command, sit and shake hands like a dog, walk on a leash. I am not one who favors the teaching of silly tricks to animals but I was entranced by what I had heard about the intelligence of pigs and I wanted to discover how much Hamlet could learn.

When I tapped my fingers on the floor he sprawled because then he got his belly rubbed. When he sat and shook hands he was given a bite to eat. The easiest trick was to have him come when called as he wanted to follow me around anyway since he, like all pigs, was sociable. It wasn't difficult to teach him to roll a ball around with his rubbery nose.

Around and around in the house, from room to room, up and down the hall he pursued his ball. It was a substitute for his litter mates with whom he would play.

One of his first moments of extreme joy was when a pan of water was placed on the floor so that he could learn to drink on his own. He dipped his snout into it, squealed, and did a little dance around and around the pan, splashing himself from time to time. He knew that pigs are water-loving animals.

But his greatest moment was the first time he was taken outdoors to play on warm, grassy, earth. He plowed moist earth with his tiny snout. He sprawled and squirmed.

He crooned little songs, muttered to himself, bit at the grass. He was so happy a little pig that I thought that of all creatures on earth at the moment, this was the most joyful.

As he grew bigger and the weather grew warmer, Hamlet stayed outdoors more and more. He liked being around the barnyard. But at feeding time every afternoon he trudged toward the house, stood and shrieked for me to come. He turned, stepped toward the barn, came back, called me. He kept this up until I attended to my proper duties, the first in order to feed Hamlet.

I have three pigs. At an early age Wallace ran away from home and became my pig. His personality was

so great that I felt I must write a book about him, and did. But the odd thing is that I never felt as if I wrote that book. It was as if Wallace sat beside my typewriter and told me what words to write down.

Little Brother is the youngest of the three, but also the biggest and the most sweet tempered. He likes cows and horses and though occasionally a horse bites him or swings a kick at him he is not dismayed. On cold nights when horses sprawl on warm earth Little Brother cuddles close to one and the horse, too comfortable to stand up, does not chase him away. Little Brother lifts his snout toward a horse's face and speaks friendly words in pig language. He has been known to terrify visiting horses almost out of their wits. Also visiting humans who do not know the language of the pig.

There is no mistaking the mood of a pig. A happy pig mumbles softly to himself, while an annoyed, outraged pig lets everyone know exactly what he thinks. A startled pig whistles, whooshes, makes a half-snort, half-barking sound. A pig demanding to be petted speaks softly and eagerly.

Though Hamlet is a big old pig now he still frolics on a grassy morning, capable of bounding all the way from the house to the barn, flipping himself from side to side, galloping after the dogs, making breathy remarks.

I don't expect to have a shortage of pigs very soon. Pampered pigs endure.

Judy Van der Veer

The Monitor's daily religious article

Getting along with others

Why don't people get along better with each other? So many of our daily contacts with each other suffer needless abrasions. Isn't it time we were able to demonstrate a living Christianity, one that not only revives and restores fractured relationships but also ensures continuing harmony in our dealings with everyone?

Christ Jesus, when asked what was the most important commandment, gave the following reply: "The Lord our God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Understanding and loving God can help us in our relationships with our neighbor, with everyone we know and meet. Christian Science explains that God is good, that He is divine Love; that, as Jesus said, "the Lord our God is one Lord," and there is no other power or presence.

Man is God's, divine Mind's, idea. He is the spiritual image

and likeness of God, the image and likeness of Love. Man, through reflection, loves God and everything God has created. Self-will and self-love are conquered when they are exchanged for a pure love for God and His will. And how can we help but love God when we realize that He is the source of all goodness and wisdom? How can we not love His spiritual expression — the universe and man? And when we realize that we do love God and can rely on Him, find comfort and peace and purpose in Him, we will want to do His will too. Loving the Father and doing His will enabled Christ Jesus to bless and heal not only those who were his followers but also those who were his worst enemies.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith." She also says: "Love inspires, illuminates, designates, and leads the way. Right motives give opinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action."

If faced with an unpleasant situation, we can assert our spiritual strength and pray that God's will be done, knowing that His power establishes harmony and peace. If someone appears to be unreasonable or aggressive, we need to understand that the true, spiritual being of man is the child of God and as such he is loving, honest, good. Love for God and His idea, man, heals tension, misunderstanding, and ill will.

Mark 12:28-31; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 199; "Science and Health," p. 454.

Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Dutch. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Dutch translation.

Lists are not to be missed

"Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor."

One of the simplest and richest ways in which we express our relish for the sheer variety of things is in lists. Like the lining-up of colors in the rainbow, lists of things are arrangements where difference can be enjoyed for its own sake.

In a pamphlet about the market town I live near, is a list of the traders there in 1800: "Cotton spinners, tailors, dressmakers, boot and shoe makers, plumbers and glaziers, plasterers, joiners, blacksmiths and whitesmiths, millwrights, ropemakers, saddlers, corn millers, butchers, tanners, tea-dealers, tallow chandlers, clockmakers etc." But why the "etc."? That weak ending tempts us lesser writers because we are afraid of boring our readers.

Not so Francis Bacon in his masterly essay "Of Gardens." Among numerous plant lists he recom-

mends the following green things for winter:

"Holly; ivy; bay; juniper; cypris trees; yew; pine-apple-trees; fir-trees; rosemary; lavender; periwinkle, the white, the purple and the blue; germander; flags; orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be stoved; and sweet marjoram, warm set." A practical list, no doubt. But I suspect the great Elizabethan of being carried away by the delight of listing. And he echoes in his prose one of the chief ambitions of the gardener in his garden: to have as long a list of plants as possible.

Chaucer's poetry is alive with lists. What is the "Prologue to the Canterbury Tales" if it isn't a list of people and their characteristics? The 15th-century poet Christopher Smart's poem, "Jubilate Agno," with its conjurations of animals and men ("Let man and beast appear before him, and magnify his name

together") is a list in the guise of a laudatory procession.

Shakespeare's passion for lists alone might have qualified him for greatness: remember that heap-up-heap of insulting epithets the good Kent threw at Oswald in "King Lear"? — "A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred-pound, flabby, worsted-stocking knave. . . . Space may force me to use the "and-so-on" of four dots — but the immortal William listed the lot. He knew his audiences.

Lists are useful, climactic, poetic, funny (W. S. Gilbert's patter songs are really lists: "I've got 'em on the list / And none of them are missed") — and are sometimes profound.

If you don't believe me, have a look at Galatians, Chapter 5, Verses 22 and 23. There's nothing listless about that.

Christopher Andreae

Waaron kunnen de mensen niet beter met elkaar ophouden? Er is vank zoveel onnodige wrijving in onze dagelijks contacten met anderen. Wordt het geen tijd dat we trachten een levend christendom te demonstreren, dat niet alleen gebroken relaties herstelt en nieuwe levens schenkt, maar dat bovendien een blijvende harmonie waarborgt in onze onderlinge relaties?

Op de vraag wat het belangrijkste gebod was, gaf Christus Jezus ten antwoord: "De Heere onze God is een enig Heere. En gij zult den Heere uw God liefhebben uit geheel uw hart en uit geheel uw ziel en uit geheel uw verstand en uit geheel uw kracht. Dit is het eerste gebod. En het tweede hieraan gelijkt: En gij zult uw naaste liefhebben als zelf."

God begrijpen en liefhebben kan ons helpen in ons contact met onze maats, en met een ieder die we kennen of ontmoeten. De Christelijke Wetenschap verklapt dat God het goede is, dat Hij goddelijke liefde is, "De Heere onze God is een enig Heere," en er bestaat geen ander macht, noch tegenwoordigheid.

De mens is de idee van God, van het goddelijk Gemoed. Hij is het geestelijke beeld, de geestelijke gelijkenis van God, beeld en gelijkenis van Liefde. Door weerspiegeling heeft de mens God en alles wat Hij geschapen heeft lief. Eigenzinnigheid en eigenlefde worden overwonnen zodra ze vervangen worden door een zuivere liefde voor God en Zijn wil. Hoe zouden we anders kunnen dan God liefhebben als we ons realiseren dat Hij de bron van al het goede en alle wijsheid is? Hoe zouden we Zijn geestelijke expressie — het heelal en de mens — niet kunnen liefhebben? En wanneer we erkennen dat we God inderdaad liefhebben en op Hem kunnen vertrouwen, dat we troost en vrede en een doel in Hem vinden, dan zullen we ook Zijn wil wensen te doen. Deed dat Jezus de Vader liefhad en

Zijn wil deed, was hij niet alleen in staat zijn volgelingen te zegenen en te genezen, maar ook zijn grootste vijanden.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekkster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, schrijft: "Door de toevoeging van de gedachten aan een eerlijke taak kan die taak worden volbracht. Uitzonderingen hierop bevestigen deze regel slechts en bewijzen, dat mistaking door een te zwak vertrouwen wordt veroorzaakt." En: "Liefde bezielt, verlicht, wijst de weg en gast ons voor. Zuivere bewegreden geven vleugels aan de gedachte en kracht en vrijheid aan woorden en daden."

Als we voor een onaangename situatie geplaatst worden, kunnen we onze geestelijke kracht aanwenden en bidden dat Gods wil zal gescheiden, in het besef dat Zijn macht harmonie en vrede brengt. Als iemand onredelijk of agressief lijkt te zijn, begrijp dan dat het ware, geestelijke wezen van de mens het kind van God is, en daarom liefdevol, eerlijk, goed. Liefde voor God en Zijn idee, de mens, geneest spanningen, wrak en misverstanden.

1. Marc. 12:29-31; "Wetenschap en Gezonheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift," blz. 199; "Wetenschap en Gezonheid," blz. 454.

Christine Science: Uitgave Kiefyn Salens.

De Nederlandse vertaling van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, "Wetenschap en Gezonheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift" door Mary Baker Eddy, is verkrijgbaar met de Engelse tekst op de tegenoverstaande pagina's. Het is te koop in boekhandels van de Christelijke Wetenschap. De Engelse tekst is geschreven door Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Voor inlichtingen betreffende verdere lezingen van de Christelijke Wetenschap in het Nederlands wende u zich schriftelijk tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him. Pro. 16:7

Cross-country runner

These meadows almost recognize the rhythms now, recognize the breathing and the ticking of feet through the clippings of grass. For years these meadows have heard that breathing, witnessed it in winter condensed like an engine's exhaust. They wonder, perhaps, why an engine's the steadiest, and why all the king's agonies can't do what the wind can do without effort. I have felt the crampings in the thighs and the grittings of hopelessness during a run, and wondered the same myself. I have slowed the pace, relaxed on an up-slope, countless times. I have spared myself even into the kick on the gunlap. Spears of timothy and the black-eyed susans growing at woods' edge shake ragged in the breeze with greater faith. Yet running I have looked over my shoulder at the moon's light in autumn such that shadows seemed no more than surface stains on the night sky; and have seen sparrows in flocks lift from their perches breathless in the path before me; have seen what running has not earned, and will run, that running would match the meadows' rest.

Tom Johnson



Courtesy of The Aldrich Museum of Contemporary Art, Ridgefield, Connecticut
"Parrot's Circle": Steel sculpture by David Smith

evident here is Smith's use of pre-planned, pre-cut stainless-steel sections constructed into huge environmental sculptures (his Cubi series). Instead of painting the surfaces he scrubbed them with a motorized metal brush to achieve a scribbly look that shimmers gloriously in reflected sunlight.

David Smith was a master technician. He perfected his welding skills while working in a war plant

during World War II and was one of the first to come to terms personally with the Machine Age. Instead of rebelling against industrialization he created a unique sense of order and balance through the utilization of all it has to offer. He became one of America's foremost sculptors and his influence is still very much in evidence.

Jacqueline Moss

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Monday, January 20, 1975

The Monitor's view

Upheaval in the House

The Democrats at the wheel of the 94th Congress seem determined to make the new model work better than the old. The past week's upheaval over entrenched committee chairmanships shows that things don't have to be the way they have always been. Wednesday's Democratic caucus meeting is expected to do further moving and shaking in the realm of appropriations subcommittees where seniority has placed chairmen often out of tune with majority opinion.

It is nothing to cheer about when plain old politics becomes the controlling factor, as suggested by some of the on-again, off-again challenges to chairmen last week. The luster of reformers dims when it appears that they can be influenced by the purse-string power of the House Administration Committee's Wayne Hays, for example. He was one of the chairmen rejected by the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee but restored by the Democratic caucus.

Nevertheless reform is turning out to be a net result of the whole process. The caucus voted out chairmen Hebert of the Armed Services Committee and Poage of the Agriculture Committee. And

chairman John Gardner of Common Cause spoke for more than his citizens' group when he called their removal "the final healthy act of demolition that brings the seniority system crashing down."

Actually the seniority "system" had been challenged by reforms during the 92nd and 93rd Congresses which set up procedures for voting on committee chairmen, with provision for secret ballots. But so frozen was the tradition of seniority that the reforms were expected to have scant impact.

Now it appears that, as in any effective reform movement, individuals have come on the scene with sufficient commitment to make use of the opportunities on the books.

In this light, with revolt from the past churning, the administration as well as the public has to take note. Congressmen willing to grapple with their own tough issues may be even less ready than ordinary opposition Congresses to accept administration initiatives. It becomes particularly important for both branches to recognize the gravity of national problems and the need to move quickly in the public interest where common ground can be found.

Auto industry aid

The auto industry is hoping that Washington's switch to fighting recession will snap the buying public out of apathy toward cars.

The industry is not counting on the public to spend its whole tax cut in the auto showroom.

But the automakers are relieved that Mr. Ford decided to ask for a tax on all oil products, and not make gasoline alone bear the burden of higher energy taxes. This decision, however, is criticized by many energy experts who see little to be gained by higher taxes on products like heating oil, on which higher prices have less effect in discouraging use.

Automakers do not think the anticipated price increase of about 10 cents a gallon is going to depress sales further or divert commuters to mass transit. They fear most another cutoff in the supply of oil, or government actions that would bring back the long lines at the gas pump.

The industry was pleased to have Mr. Ford seek a five-year moratorium on higher pollution standards. The moratorium, they claim, would help them meet the White House's fuel-economy target of 40 percent improvement in new car mileage by 1980.

What is not said is that two-thirds of the promised fuel-economy gain has been achieved through devices like the catalytic converter. Even larger gains

could be won by sharp cuts in auto weight than from the dubious practice of hedging on emissions standards.

Transportation's big share of total energy use could be further reduced by concentrating on mass transit — a theme slighted in the Ford message. No more lead time or capital is required to improve fuel-saving mass transit networks than to develop new energy resources to sustain the country's gas-thirsty fleet of automobiles.

What the industry would most like — with a quarter million workers laid off, a backlog of 300,000 cars, and the worst sales pace since World War II — is for the government to help ease interest rates on new car loans. The industry got direct aid in the last recession in the form of a federal excise tax cut.

But with General Motors poised to follow Ford and Chrysler's lead and cut prices, Washington may well want to hold back on aid to see how the cuts work.

Auto price cuts would be welcome. They would signal to the public that the sacrifices made in the form of the recession were achieving results against inflation. This perception — bolstered by predictions of economists like Walter Heller that inflation may drop to 5 percent by year-end — could do more for an auto industry revival than one-shot gifts of federal aid.

Your schools need you

In today's Monitor several leaders in education state what they think are the major issues facing United States schools and colleges. The list is formidable, starting with problems caused by a lack of money.

However, the underlying issue is not basically money but quality.

This is not to underestimate the importance of financing to an adequate educational system. The need of communities to find a wider and more equitable base than property taxes to fund their school systems grows increasingly urgent. But money is only one of the factors determining the quality of education.

We are concerned that a recent study in the U.S. finds some two million children out of school altogether. That publishers of college textbooks say they must "simplify" their books for poorly trained students. That many inner-city minority children are labeled functionally illiterate when they graduate or drop out of school at the age of 16.

Organized teachers have been preoccupied for more than a decade with improving their financial status and working conditions. That these needed improving there is no doubt. But collective bargaining coupled with tenure laws have sometimes made it all but impossible for school systems to weed out the weak teachers and promote the strong.

Teacher-training colleges are

not known to be exciting, dynamic, innovative, top-quality institutions.

School principals and central administrators, who should be intellectual leaders, are often chosen because of organizational not academic skills.

While the trend has been to turn the public schools over to paid educators, legal responsibility for running the schools is in the hands of lay boards of education. Hence the quality of schooling any child receives in the public schools of the state in which he resides is the responsibility of these school boards. And because the boards generally reflect the community at large — whether appointed or elected to office — the responsibility for what local public schools are like should rest squarely on the shoulders of every citizen.

In your community, are the teachers poorly trained and the pupils poorly taught? Is the curriculum outdated, the school atmosphere unruly? Are the playgrounds neglected? Do half the students leave the schools without a marketable skill and unprepared for entrance to college? Do the pupils dislike learning?

If so, the responsibility is in large measure yours. The quality of the local public schools in your community directly reflects the quality of thought you have given these schools and your involvement in them.



Let's think

A sense of proportion

By Erwin D. Canham

The more the problems of our time unroll, the more — at least it seems to me — that we need above all a sense of proportion.

So many of these problems are matters of scale. We could live comfortably with a certain number of automobiles, a certain amount of pollution would be self-purified by nature, a certain number of people would make a viable community, or a viable world.

It is an exaggeration of growth, unhealthy proliferation, which makes the trouble.

The industrialized world, led by the United States, sins against nature by bloating its consumption of energy (and the things that result from energy) through a period of cheap power. The time of cheap power is rapidly passing, but we have not yet begun seriously to remake our society into an energy-conserving one.

The developing world sins against nature by excessive population growth, seeing children in effect as compensation for the many other deprivations in society. Mouths multiply, hunger grows.

Basis for influence

When the industrial world begins to moderate its consumption of things, when it places emphasis on "better rather than more," when it achieves a moderate-energy rather than a high-energy economy, it can begin to exert a better influence on the high-birth-rate countries.

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So many of these problems are matters of scale. We could live comfortably with a certain number of automobiles, a certain amount of pollution would be self-purified by nature, a certain number of people would make a viable community, or a viable world.

It is an exaggeration of growth, unhealthy proliferation, which makes the trouble.

The industrialized world, led by the United States, sins against nature by bloating its consumption of energy (and the things that result from energy) through a period of cheap power. The time of cheap power is rapidly passing, but we have not yet begun seriously to remake our society into an energy-conserving one.

The developing world sins against nature by excessive population growth, seeing children in effect as compensation for the many other deprivations in society. Mouths multiply, hunger grows.

Basis for influence

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